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October 9, 2002

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Re: Arthrocure Suit - Delaware
USDC-D. Del. - C.A. No. 01-504-SLR



BOSTON
DALLAS

DELAWARE
NEW YORK

SAN DIEGO

SILICON VALLEY

TWIN CITIES

WASHINGTON, DC

Dear Perry:

I have enclosed a supplemental set of invalidity claim charts.

Very truly yours,

Kurtis MacFerrin

cc: Jack B. Blumenfeld, Esq., Morris, Nichols, Arsht & Tunnell (fax only)

50107269.doc

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Exhibit A:

Prior art references upon which Smith & Nephew presently intends to primarily rely.

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
8	00/00/76	Acta Medicotechnica (Medizinal- Markt), Vol. 24, No. 4, 1976 129 – 134	E. Elsasser and E. Roos	Über ein Instrument zur leckstromfreien transurethralen Resection (Concerning An Instrument for Transurethral resection without leakage of current)
10	07/20/76	US 3,970,088	Charles F. Morrison	Electrosurgical Devices Having Sesquipolar Electrode Structures Incorporated Therein
15	09/26/78	US 4,116,198 and its file history	Eberhard Roos	Electro-Surgical Device
22	04/27/82	US 4,326,529	James D. Doss and Richard L. Hutson	Corneal-Shaping Electrode
23	04/26/83	US 4,381,007	James D. Doss	Multipolar Corneal-Shaping Electrode with Flexible Removable Skirt
26	06/00/85	JACC Vol. 5, No. 6, 1382-6	Cornelis J. Slager, MSc, Catharina E. Essed, MD, Johan C.H. Schuurbijs, BSc, Nicolaas Bom, Ph.D, Patrick W. Serruys, MD, Geert T. Meester, MD, FACC	Vaporization of Atherosclerotic Plaques by Spark Erosion
29	00/00/87	Kardiologie, Kardiol.76: Supp. 6, 67-71 (1987)	C.J. Slager, A.C. Phaff, C.E. Essed, J.C.H. Schuurbijs, N. Bom, V.A. Vandenbroucke, and P.W. Serruys	Spark Erosion of Arteriosclerotic Plaques
31	06/23/87	US 4,674,499	David S.C. Pao	Coaxial Bipolar Probe
32	07/00/88	Valleylab Part Number 945 100 102 A	Valleylab, Inc.	Surgistat Service Manual

#	Issue/ Pub'n Date	Patent Number/ Publication	Inventor/Author	Title
34	00/00/89	SPIE Vol. 1068 Catheter-based Sensing and Imaging Technology	Paul C. Nardella	Radio Frequency Energy and Impedance Feedback
36	02/21/89	US 4,805,616	David S.C. Pao	Bipolar Probes for Ophthalmic Surgery and Methods of Performing Anterior Capsulotomy
38	04/00/89	JACC Vol. 13 No. 5, 1167-75	Benjamin I. Lee, MD, FACC, Gary J. Becker, MD, Bruce F. Waller, MD, FACC, Kevin J. Barry, MS, Raymond J. Connolly, Ph.D, Jonathan Kaplan, MD, Alan R. Shapiro, MS, Paul C. Nardella, BS	Thermal Compression and Molding of Atherosclerotic Vascular Tissue With Use of Radiofrequency Energy: Implications for Radiofrequency Balloon Angioplasty
48	12/11/90	US 4,976,711	David J. Parins, Mark A. Rydell, Peter Stasz	Ablation Catheter With Selectively Deployable Electrodes
51	04/16/91	US 5,007,908	Mark A. Rydell	Electrosurgical Instrument Having Needle Cutting Electrode And Spot-Coag Electrode
52	04/23/91	US 5,009,656	Harry G. Reimels	Bipolar Electrosurgical Instrument
74	1990		Jerry L. Malis, Valley Forge Scientific Corp.	CMC-III Bipolar System

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Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7	2:44-66
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	1:40-55, Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig. 1, 2	4:4-19, 2:44-66
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	1:40-55, Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig. 1, 2	4:4-19, 2:44-66
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	1:40-55, Fig. 1		8:10-9:8	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7, Fig. 1, 2	4:4-19, 2:44-66
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7	2:44-66
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that			9:9-25				
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.			9:9-25				
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	4:9-24						Fig. 2
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,							3:58-61
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	1:40-55	206	8:10:9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57	2:67-3:16
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.						1:45-50	
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		206-07	3:49-4:14		58		
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).		211			58		

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528	4:15; 7:38-50	
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	3, 7	2:40-63	4:18-28	2	530	6:55-70	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528	4:15; 7:38-50	
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	4-5	2:40-63			529		
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	4-5	2:40-63			529		
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	7		4:31-43	2			
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,			5:50-57	3			
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.	1						
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530	6:45-54	
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body	11	0.0479167		2	527		
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		1:34-53					
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).		1:34-53					7:26-42

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	4:51-5:20	846	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37	2:33-46	2:35-58	333
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62	846		3:67-4:3	1:34-38	2:35-58	334
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62	846		3:67-4:3	1:34-38	2:35-58	334
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	5:3-10				2:34-46	2:35-58	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,					2:34-46	2:35-58	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.	3:5-20						
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36	2:34-46	2:35-58	333
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	1:18-27	845		2:21-63			334
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				8:30-39	6:61-68	2:35-58	333
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).				8:30-39	5:46-6:7	2:35-58	333

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:35-66	2:23-33
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-31
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425	99	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-31
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.		Fig. 1				3:30-47	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,		Fig. 1-2				3:30-47	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		2:42-68			1383		
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29-30	1425	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.			1426	100	1383	1:26-50	
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425		1383		7:62-8:14
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).	3:46-51	3:30-38	1425		1383		

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69		248
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	67-68	4:32-5:10	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	68		3:31, 7:65				248
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	68		3:31, 7:65				248
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	69		4:55-5:16				
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	69		4:55-5:16				
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		Fig. 5	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44	
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	68	5:11-27	5:17-31				
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	68		9:37-47			42	
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.	68				2:45-3:16	42	
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).	68			8	2:45-3:16		

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	4:4-39	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	4:4-39	662-63	1169	5:1-47	2:19-22	292	275
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	4:4-39	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	7:30-32	663	1168			291	275
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	7:30-32	663	1168			291	275
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.				Fig. 5; 8:9-34	4:16-28	292	275
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	4:4-39			Fig. 5; 8:9-34	4:36-43	292	275
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	36	37	38	39	40	41	42
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	4:40-58	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-34	4:16-35	292	275
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	2:16-34		1168	3:63-4:16	5:62-6:19	291	275
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.			1168		2:62-65		
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).							

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28	1:55
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	8, 10	2:26-51	4:40	2:31-53		2:28	1:55
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28	1:55
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	11		3:48-55	6:42		6:28, 4:6	1:65
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	11		3:48-55	6:42		6:28, 4:6	1:65
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,				3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	4:18-28	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.			inherent	6:42		6:28	
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48	49
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17	3:27-44
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	1:1-4	3:6-25		3:8-34	1:18-39		1:47-68
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		3:36-41		6:5-30			
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	669	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670	2:7-46	1:61-2:12
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that		3:53	2:26	3:63, 2:1	672		
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.		3:53	2:26	3:63, 2:1	672		
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.	3:17-23	3:35-57	2:63-3:5	3:37-64		2:62-68	1:61-2:11
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,	3:17-23	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64		2:62-68	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		3:53					
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670		1:61-2:11
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	2:2-20	1:9-12	1:5-9	1:9-15	669	1:52-55	1:50-58
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.					669		
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).					672		

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	3	3:9-49		4:45	3:30	2:35	
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	3	3:9-49	3:5-36	3:35	3:30	2:20	
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	3	3:9-49		4:45	3:30	2:35	
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that	6						
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.	6						
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.		4:27-33		3:52-66		3:12-27	
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,				3:52-66		3:12-27	
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.						Fig. 3	
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.				4:15-29	5:10-28	3:28-60	
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	4:20-5:5	3:30-49	1:5-12			2:14-20	3:21-32
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.					4:28-48		
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).					4:28-48		3:21-32

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:							
a high frequency power supply;	2:5	5:34	2:1	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	4:25	5:34	3:14	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	2:5	5:34	2:1	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that		2:10, 6:65	2:10	4:10			3:1
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.		2:10, 6:65	2:10	4:10			3:1
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein							
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:37-46
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including							
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,				4:37-52	4:33-43		2:58-66
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.							
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	64	65	66	67	68	69	70
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.	15:62-16:7			1:10-15			
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.		6:25-40					
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein							
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).							

Exhibit B:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73	74
45. An electrosurgical system for applying electrical energy to a target site on a structure within or on a patient's body, the system comprising:				
a high frequency power supply;	3:43-4:18	2:30	4:35	SN61173
an electrosurgical probe comprising a shaft having a proximal end and a distal end,	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
an electrode terminal disposed near the distal end, and	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
a connector near the proximal end of the shaft electrically coupling the electrode terminal to the electrosurgical power supply;	Figs. 1-6	2:30	4:35	SN61187
a return electrode electrically coupled to the electrosurgical power supply; and	3:43-4:18	2:30	4:35	SN61173
an electrically conducting fluid supply for directing electrically conducting fluid to the target site such that				SN61187
the electrically conducting fluid generates a current flow path between the return electrode and the electrode terminal.				SN61187
46. An electrosurgical system as in claim 45, wherein				
the return electrode forms a portion of the shaft of the electrosurgical probe.			5:36-58	SN61186
47. An electrosurgical system as in claim 46 further including				
an insulating member circumscribing the return electrode,			5:36-58	SN61184
the return electrode being sufficiently spaced from the electrode terminal to minimize direct contact between the return electrode and the patient's tissue.		2:29-36		SN61173
55. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				

Exhibit B:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '536 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	71	72	73	74
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of the shaft.	3:43-53	2:36-41	6:8-22	SN61173
56. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				
the target site is selected from the group consisting essentially of the abdominal cavity, thoracic cavity, knee, shoulder, hip, hand, foot, elbow, mouth, spine, ear, nose, throat, epidermis and dermis of the patient's body.		2:63-68	3:26-34	SN61183
58. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				
the frequency of the voltage applied between the return electrode and the electrode terminal is in the range of about 20 kHz and 20 Mhz.				SN61173
59. The electrosurgical system of claim 45 wherein				
the voltage applied between the electrode terminal and the return electrode is in the range from 10 volts (RMS) to 1000 volts (RMS).			6:23-33	SN61173

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	1:15-27	207		1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and		211	9:9-25	1:38-44		
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.					58,61	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						3:22-40
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.			5:3-5			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and		211	9:9-25	1:38-44		
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.					58	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and			inherent		58,61	
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .			2:36-3:25			
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.			8:10-9:8	3:10-28		

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and		5	2:40-63			528
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1,6		6:54-7:5		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.				5:58-66		
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	3:17-32				2:1-14	
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.		inherent				529
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and		5	2:40-63			528
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.		1				
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and		1,6		6:54-7:5		
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.				5:58-66		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .					3	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.			2:40-63			

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	4:15; 7:38-50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	4:15; 7:38-50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and			5:26-30	848		3:67-4:3
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.			3:31-33	845		
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42;Fig. 6				8:30-39
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42;Fig.6				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.						
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	4:15; 7:38-50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and			5:26-30	848		3:67-4:3
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.			5:53-54, 6:27-29	848		
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			3:31-33	845		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .	11:62- 12:34					
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42; Fig. 6				8:30-39
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42; Fig. 6				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	2:42-68; 3:66	1425
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.			334	2:47-51	3:65-68	1426
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	2:47-51;Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	2:42-68; 3:66	1425
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.			337			
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .			333	5:31-33		1425
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	100	1383	1:18; 3:48-53	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382-83	inherent			inherent
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.		1382			68	5:11-27
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		1383				
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	7:3-8:5
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	100	1383	1:18; 3:48-53	5:28-31	68	4:48-58
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.		1383			68-70	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and		1382-83	inherent			inherent
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382			68	5:11-27
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .		1383			68	
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		1383-84			68	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	3:31; 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		8				
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.	2:45-67					6:34-37
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					248	7:26-52
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	3:31; 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-32
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .	6:14-37					5:5-20
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.		8				
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8				
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.	2:45-3:10					

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1170				
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.			1:26-37			
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	662	1168		5:62-6:19	291	275
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.					293	276
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and		1170				
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:26-37			
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .		1168		5:59-61		
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.				5:43-53		

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	11		3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent	inherent		inherent
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.						
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.			3:48-4:7	6:39-45		5:65-6:19
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	11		3:48-55	6:42	6:4-60	5:39
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.		1:66-68	3:64-65			
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and			inherent	inherent		inherent
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.	2:8-18		3:40-47	6:39-45		3:65-4:17

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1:65	2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent	4:10		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						
at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.				4:3-18		670
17. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						670
18. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	3:45-68		3:35-57	2:24-29		
24. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:65	2:2-20	3:53	1:38	3:63-2:1	672
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and			inherent	4:10		
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.				4:3-18		670
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .		3:40-50				
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						670
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.	5:16-23					

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	1:52-55		6			5:40
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.	3:15-31			1:42-53		
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.			6:7-15			
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			6:7-15			
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	1:52-55		6			5:40
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.			7			
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	3:15-31			1:42-53		
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.						

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	11:65-66	4:10-29			2:10; 6:65	2:10
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.					6:56	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48		3:21-32			
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	11:65-66	4:10-29			2:10; 6:65	2:10
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.	12:35				inherent	
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and					6:56	
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	13:3-4	4:6-9	4:21-32		6:50-63	1:63-2:17
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .						
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48		3:21-32			
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.					5:55-61; 8:19-31	
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.		4:30-46				

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	4:10			3:1		4:33
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.			1:22-34		7:17-37	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.						
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:						
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	4:10			3:1		4:33
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.						
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises:						
vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and						
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			1:22-34		7:17-37	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein						
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .						2:42-54
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.						
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein						
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.						
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising						
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.	3:64-4:3	2:65-3:22		3:44-53		

Exhibit C:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
1. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:		
providing an electrode terminal and	4:35	SN61173
a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	4:35	SN61173
positioning the active electrode in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting terminal [sic]; and	6:45-55	SN61174
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to vaporize the fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		SN61173
13. The method of claim 1 wherein at least a portion of the energy induced is in the form of photons having a wavelength in the ultraviolet spectrum.	2:22-34	
17. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.	6:23-33	SN61173
18. The method of claim 1 wherein the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		SN61173
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the distance between the most proximal portion of the electrode terminal and the most distal portion of the return electrode is in the range from 0.5 to 10 mm.		SN61186
23. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conducting fluid has a conductivity greater than 2 mS/cm.		SN61174
24. The method of claim 1 wherein the liquid phase of the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		SN61174
28. A method for applying energy to a target site on a patient body structure comprising:		
providing an electrode terminal and a return electrode electrically coupled to a high frequency voltage source;	4:35	SN61173

Exhibit C:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '882 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
positioning the electrode terminal in close proximity to the target site in the presence of an electrically conducting fluid; and	6:45-55	SN61174
applying a high frequency voltage between the electrode terminal and the return electrode, the high frequency voltage being sufficient to impart sufficient energy into the target site to ablate the body structure without causing substantial tissue necrosis below the surface of the body structure underlying the ablated body structure.		SN61171
29. The method of claim 28 wherein the applying step comprises: vaporizing the electrically conducting fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal; and		SN61173
inducing the discharge of photons to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	2:22-34	
47. The method of claims 23 or 48 wherein		
the electrode terminal has a contact surface area in the range of about 0.25 mm ² to 50 mm ² .		SN61173
48. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		
the high frequency voltage is at least 200 volts peak to peak.	6:23-33	SN61173
49. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		
the high frequency voltage is in the range from about 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		SN61173
50. The method of claims 26 and 28 wherein		
the electrode terminal is positioned between 0.02 to 2.0 mm from the target site.		SN61173
54. The method of claims 23 or 48 further comprising		
evacuating fluid generated at the target site with a suction lumen having a distal end adjacent the electrode terminal.		inherent

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	2:1-17	206, 211	9:9-25	1:38-44, 1:11-15	58	
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			5:3-5; 9:8-25			2:55-3:2
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			5:3-5; 9:8-25			2:55-3:2
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.						
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent		58,61	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	2:1-17	211	9:9-25	1:38-44, 1:11-15	58	
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	1:15-27	207	3:48-4:14	1:5-2:2	58-60	3:3-7
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			5:3-5; 9:8-25			2:55-3:2
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	1	2	3	4	5	6
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			5:3-5; 9:8-25			2:55-3:2
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	1:40-55	206	8:10-9:8	3:10-28	58	2:54-57
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			5:3-5			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.						
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent		58,61	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		211			58	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:33-44	1, 4-5	2:40-63	7:2-5		528-29
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		1				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		11	2:40-63			529
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		1, 11				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		11	2:40-63			529
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		1, 11				
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1,6		6:54-7:5		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:33-44	1, 4-5	2:40-63	7:2-5		528-29
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and		1				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	2:44-66	1	2:33-52	4:18-28	2	528
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		11	2:40-63			529
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.		1, 11				

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	7	8	9	10	11	12
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		11	2:40-63			529
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:67-3:16	7	7:58-68	4:44-64	3	530
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		inherent				529
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.		1, 11				
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1,6		6:54-7:5		
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.			1:34-53			

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;			1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62, 3:59-61, 6:23-27	846-47	5:25-33	3:67-4:3
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and			3:5-20			
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	4:15; 7:38-50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			3:5-20; 5:21-30			
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			3:5-20; 5:21-30			
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42; Fig. 6				
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;			1:52-56, 5:26-30, 7:59-62, 3:59-61, 6:23-27	846-47	5:25-33	3:67-4:3
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and			3:5-20			
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	4:15; 7:38-50		1:5-17	845-46	6:1-30	1:12-37
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.			3:5-20; 5:21-30			

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	13	14	15	16	17	18
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			7:45-62			1:65-2:21
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	6:45-54		4:66-5:2	845	3:1-52	1:15-36
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.						
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.			3:5-20; 5:21-30			
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.	4:47		1:33-40			inherent
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		7:26-42; Fig. 6				

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:34-38	2:35-58	332, 334	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and					2:42-68	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.				2:25-31	2:42-68; 3:65-4:7	1426
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			334	2:25-31; Figs. 1-2	2:51-55	1425
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29-30	1425
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	2:47-51; Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode				2:25-31	2:42-68; 3:65-4:7	1426
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:34-38	2:35-58	334	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and					2:42-68	
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	2:33-46	2:35-58	333	2:21-58	2:42-68	1425
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:1-16	2:59-3:5	334	2:25-31	2:51-55	1425
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.				2:25-31	2:42-68; 3:65-4:7	1426

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	19	20	21	22	23	24
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			334	2:25-31; Figs. 1-2	2:51-55	1425
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:34-46	2:35-58	333	2:41-43	Fig. 9; 3:29-30	1425
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			334	2:47-51; Fig. 1	3:65-68	1426
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.				2:25-31	2:42-68; 3:65-4:7	1426
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.					3:30-38	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	99-100	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-31	68, 71	4:48-58, Fig. 5
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		1383				Fig. 5
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	100	1383			68	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382-83	inherent			inherent
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	99-100	1383	3:48-53	2:18, 5:28-31	68	4:48-58, Fig. 5
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and		1383				Fig. 5
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	99	1383	2:38-66	2:23-33	67-68	4:32-5:10
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	100	1383		5:12-35	68	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	25	26	27	28	29	30
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	100	1383			68	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	100	1383	1:26-50	1:57-2:6	68	5:11-27
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	100	1383		1:57-2:6	68	Fig. 5
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1382-83	inherent			inherent
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		1383			68	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:11-26, 3:31, 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-37
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44		
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-30	44		7:26-52
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:17-31					4:40-58
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-30	44		7:26-52
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8				
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	3:11-26, 3:31, 7:65		2:45-69	43	248	7:30-37
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and	Fig. 4		Fig. 2	44		
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	2:45-58		2:45-69	42	248	4:4-39
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	7:3-8:5		5:4-30		248	7:26-52
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-30	44		7:26-52

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	31	32	33	34	35	36
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	2:45-3:10				248	7:26-52
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:17-31					4:40-58
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	7:3-8:5				248	7:26-52
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	Fig. 4		Fig. 2; 5:4-30	44		7:26-52
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		8				

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275-76
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	662					
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9-34	4:16-35	292	275
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	662					
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1170				
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	663	1168		2:37-42	291	275-76
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	662-63	1168	5:1-47	2:62-65	291	275
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	662	1168	1:64-2:17	5:62-6:19	291	275
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	662					

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	37	38	39	40	41	42
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	662	1168	1:64-2:17		291	275
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	662	1168	Fig. 5; 8:9- 34	4:16-35	292	275
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	662	1168			291	275
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	662					
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		1170				
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11	4:18-28	3:48-55, 5:6-19	6:42, 4:1	6:4-60	6:28, 4:6, 7:59
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and				6:42		6:28
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			inherent	6:42; 3:8-34		6:28; 5:65-6:19
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			inherent	6:42; 3:8-34		6:28; 5:65-6:19
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent	inherent		inherent
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11	4:28	3:48-55	6:42, 4:1	6:4-60	6:28, 4:6, 7:59
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and				6:42		6:28
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	2:8-4:10	2:26-51	4:21-5:6	2:31-53	1:34	2:28
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.			inherent	6:42; 3:8-34		6:28; 5:65-6:19

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	43	44	45	46	47	48
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	11:1-20		3:48-4:7	6:39-45		3:65-4:17
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	2:8-18	3:48-51	5:7-19	3:41-4:2	1:57-2:35	3:65-4:17
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:48-4:7			5:65-6:19
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.			inherent	6:42; 3:8-34		6:28; 5:65-6:19
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent	inherent		inherent
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:65	2:2-20	3:50-53	2:26	3:63, 2:1, 6:28	669, 672
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and			3:53			
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent	4:10		
21. The method of claim 1 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:65	2:2-20	3:50-53	2:26	3:63, 2:1, 6:28	672
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and			3:53			
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	1:55	2:21-63	2:41-3:58	3:1-32	2:28-55	670
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	49	50	51	52	53	54
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	1:47-68		3:30-34	2:24-29	3:37-64	
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	3:27-44	1:40-51	3:35-57	1:42-50	3:37-64	670
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			3:35-57	2:24-29		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	1:47-68		3:35-57	1:30-39	3:37-64	
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.			inherent	4:10		
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:52-55, 2:7-46	4:20-50	4, 6		2-3	5:40
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			6:7-15			4:30-37
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			6:7-15			
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			6:7-15			4:30-37
9. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
11. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			6:7-15			
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.			6:7-15			
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	1:52-55, 2:7-46	4:20-50	6		2-3	5:40
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and						
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	2:7-46	1:61-2:12	3	3:9-49		4:45
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and			6:7-15			4:30-37
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.			6:7-15			

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	55	56	57	58	59	60
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.			6:7-15			4:30-37
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.		1:61-2:11				4:15-29
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.			6:7-15			
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.			6:7-15			
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11:65-66, 4:15	4:10-29	2:26		2:10, 6:65, 8:22	2:10, 5:15
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		Fig. 3				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		Fig. 3				
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		Fig. 3				
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.					6:56	
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	11:65-66, 4:15	4:10-29	2:26		2:10, 6:65, 8:22	2:10
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and		Fig. 3				
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	3:30	2:35		2:5	5:34	2:1
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.		Fig. 3				

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	61	62	63	64	65	66
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.		4:30-46		4:23-31	6:64-7:10	1:63-2:17
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	5:10-28	3:28-60		5:44-63	5:20-36	1:63-2:17
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.					6:64-7:10	3:24-33
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.		Fig. 3				
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.					6:56	
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.	4:28-48					

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	4:10, 2:35	1:21-44	4:13-17	3:1, 2:45	7:13-15	4:33, 3:9
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and						2:29-36
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
9. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
11. The method of claim 1 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
13. The method of claim 1 wherein						

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
21. The method of claim 1 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:						
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	4:10, 2:35			3:1, 2:45		4:33, 3:9
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and						2:29-36
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	2:35	3:25	3:20	2:38	3:43-4:18	2:30
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	67	68	69	70	71	72
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	4:4-11	2:65-3:22		2:67-3:8		
30. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	4:37-52	4:33-43	3:13-16	2:37-46	3:43-53	2:36-41
32. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		
34. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.	4:4-11			2:67-3:8		2:29-36
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising						
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.						
42. The method of claim 23 wherein						
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.						

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
1. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:		
positioning an electrode terminal into at least close proximity with the target site in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	6:45-55	SN61187, SN61173
positioning a return electrode within the electrically conductive fluid such that the return electrode is not in contact with the body structure to generate a current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode; and		SN61173
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the electrode terminal and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the electrode terminal, through the region of the target site, and to the return electrode through the current flow path.	4:35	SN61173
3. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3	SN61174
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate the current flow path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		SN61171, SN61173
4. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	3:60-4:3	SN61174
9. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the electrode terminal comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	6:8-22	SN61173
11. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		SN61174
13. The method of claim 1 wherein		

Exhibit D:
Examples of where each limitation of the claims
of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
the return electrode is spaced from the electrode terminal such that when the electrode terminal is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the electrode terminal and the return electrode.		SN61171, SN61173
18. The method of claim 1 further comprising		
applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the electrode terminal and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		SN61173
21. The method of claim 1 wherein		
the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		SN61173
23. A method for applying electrical energy to a target site on a body structure on or within a patient's body, the method comprising:		
contacting an active electrode with the body structure in the presence of an electrically conductive fluid;	6:45-55	SN61187, SN61173
spacing a return electrode away from the body structure in the presence of the electrically conductive fluid; and		SN61173
applying a high frequency voltage difference between the active electrode and the return electrode such that an electrical current flows from the active electrode, through the electrically conductive fluid, and to the return electrode.	4:35	SN61173
26. The method of claim 23 further comprising		
immersing the target site within a volume of the electrically conductive fluid and	3:60-4:3	SN61174
positioning the return electrode within the volume of electrically conductive fluid to generate a current flow path between the active electrode and the return electrode.		SN61171, SN61173

Exhibit D:

Examples of where each limitation of the claims of the '592 patent may be found in each reference.

claim text \ reference	73	74
27. The method of claim 23 further comprising delivering the electrically conductive fluid to the target site.	3:60-4:3	SN61174
30. The method of claim 23 wherein the active electrode comprises a single active electrode disposed near the distal end of an instrument shaft.	6:8-22	SN61173
32. The method of claim 23 wherein the electrically conductive fluid comprises isotonic saline.		SN61174
34. The method of claim 23 wherein the return electrode is spaced from the active electrode such that when the active electrode is brought adjacent a tissue structure immersed in electrically conductive fluid, the return electrode is spaced from the tissue structure and the electrically conductive fluid completes a conduction path between the active electrode and the return electrode.		SN61171, SN61173
39. The method of claim 23 further comprising applying a sufficient high frequency voltage difference to vaporize the electrically conductive fluid in a thin layer over at least a portion of the active electrode and to induce the discharge of energy to the target site in contact with the vapor layer.		SN61173
42. The method of claim 23 wherein the voltage is in the range from 500 to 1400 volts peak to peak.		SN61173

Exhibit E:
Anticipation and obviousness contentions

Smith & Nephew contends that the following claims are anticipated by at least each of the following primary references. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	References
536	45	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 74
	46	8, 15, 23, 29, 31, 48, 51, 52
	47	23, 31, 48, 51
	55	8, 15, 22, 23, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	56	8, 15, 26, 29, 31, 36, 38, 51, 52
	58	22, 23, 26, 29, 38, 65
	59	22, 23, 26, 29
882	1	8, 15, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	13	15, 26, 52, 65
	17	26
	18	26
	21	26, 52
	23	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	24	8, 26, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65
	28	8, 15, 26, 29, 74
	29	15, 26, 65
	47	26, 29, 38
	48	26, 29
	49	26, 29
	50	26, 29, 65
	54	48
592	1	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 34, 48, 51, 74
	3	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	4	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	9	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	11	8, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	13	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 48, 51
	18	8, 15, 26, 48, 51
	21	23, 26
	23	8, 15, 23, 26, 31, 34, 48, 51, 74
	26	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	27	8, 15, 31, 48, 51
	30	8, 15, 31, 48, 51

Patent	Claim	References
	32	8, 31, 48, 51
	34	8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51
	39	8, 15, 48, 51
	42	23, 26, 74

Smith & Nephew also contends that the following claims would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention in view of at least each of the following combinations of primary references, which Smith & Nephew contends would have been combined for at least the following reasons. Smith & Nephew reserves the right to supplement this contention in the event ArthroCare changes its construction of the asserted claims, or in the event the Court's construction of the asserted claims differs.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
536	45	Any one or more of 10, 32, 34 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	46	10 with any one or more of 22, 26, 36, 38, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 8, 15, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of 10, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	55	10 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	56	34 with any one or more of 48, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	58	Any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	59	32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
882	1	10 with any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 31, 34, 36; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	13	Any one or more of 10, 29 with any one or more of 8, 38, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	17	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	18	Any one or more of 23, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	21	Any one or more of 31, 36 with any one or more of 8, 15, 38, 48, 51, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	23	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 31, 36 with 15; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	24	Any one or more of 22, 23, 29, 36 with 15; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	28	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23, 31, 32, 34, 36, 38, 48, 51, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	29	Any one or more of 10, 48, 52 with any one or more of 8, 29; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above; 38, 51 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	47	Any one or more of 22, 31, 36 with any one or more of 8, 15, 48, 51, 52, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	48	Any one or more of 23, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	49	32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 65; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	50	Any one or more of 8, 15 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	54	31 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
592	1	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29, 32, 36, 38, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	3	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36, 52 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above; 38, 65 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	4	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	9	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	11	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 15, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	13	Any one or more of 22, 29, 36, 52 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	18	Any one or more of 10, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 23, 31, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	21	Any one or more of 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	23	Any one or more of 10, 22, 29, 32, 36, 38, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	26	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 52 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above; 38, 65 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

Patent	Claim	Combinations	Motivation to Combine
	27	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	30	Any one or more of 10, 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	32	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 15, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	34	Any one or more of 22, 23, 26, 29, 36, 52 with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	39	Any one or more of 10, 26, 38, 52, 65 with any one or more of 31, 34; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.
	42	Any one or more of 23, 26, 29, 32 with any one or more of 8, 15, 31, 34, 48, 51; any one or more of the preceding with any one or more of the anticipating references listed above.	Each reference is directed to the same problem -- applying electrical energy to a target site on a patient's body structure.

